

1
Gelligaer Urban District Council.



REPORT

OF THE

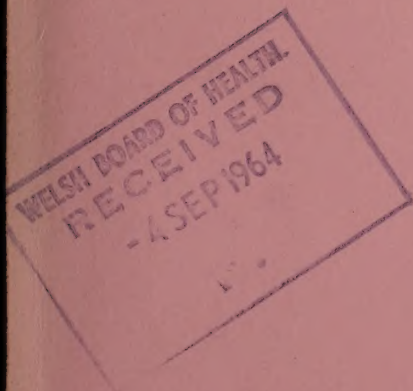
Medical Officer of Health

and

Senior Public Health Inspector

For the year

1963



Gelligaer Urban District Council.



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
COUNCIL OFFICES
HENGOED.

Tel : Hengoed 2241 (3 lines)

To the Chairman and Members of the
GELLIGAER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mrs. Jenkins and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Report for the year 1963.

The Report includes information suggested in Circular 1/64 (Wales) of the Welsh Board of Health.

The estimated population in 1963 was 35,030, an increase of 40 during the year.

As judged by the Table of Vital Statistics, the health of the community has not varied greatly.

Infant Deaths were considerably more in 1963 than in 1962.

In my last report, I said that Infant Mortality poses many problems, all of which are not solved.

Maternal care and knowledge, medical and nursing skill, better housing and hygiene, adequate financial resources should, and do, produce healthy, strong children ; but there is a small but persistent percentage of infants who are frail, malformed, or premature. Most of these infants fail to survive the first few weeks of life.

Once more, cases of Infectious Diseases were few.

There were 18 new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year. Of these, 5 were in one family. It is reasonable to look forward to fewer and fewer cases each year.

Deaths from Heart and Circulatory Diseases, and Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System numbered 217. Coronary Disease accounted for 72 deaths, 8 fewer than in 1962.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
COUNCIL OFFICE
HENDON.

Tel : Hendon 2211 (3 lines)

the Chairman and Members of the

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Deaths from Heart and Circulatory Diseases, and Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System numbered 217. Coronary Disease accounted for 72 deaths, 8 fewer than in 1962.

The number of new houses built during the year was 88. In 1962, the total number was 270 ; and in 1964 there will be another large number made available. Both private and local authority housing developments are producing houses that are good to look at. The Council's recent developments at Shingrig, Greenhill, Pontlloftyn and Fochriw are fine enterprises, being of modern appearance, giving the tenants good homes in pleasant surroundings.

The report on the Public Water Supplies (kindly supplied by Mr. W. H. James, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., Engineer to the Rhymney Valley Water Board) deals with frost difficulties, the new Service Reservoir at Gilfach Fargoed, and bacteriological analysis of water samples. It should be noted that $17\frac{1}{2}$ % of the samples of treated water from the Deri Reservoir were unsatisfactory.

The Bedlinog Trunk Sewer is still ' on the drawing board', mainly because of engineering problems to be solved. It is hoped that the laying of the new sewer will be commenced in 1964.

The Bedlinog Tip continues to burn. This nuisance is not now very troublesome.

The Luncheon Club for folks of pensionable age, organised by the Women's Voluntary Service, continues to give great service to Bargoed. There is no other Luncheon Club in the area.

The year 1963 will be remembered for its arctic weather in January and February. Gelligaer suffered with the rest of the country. Snow commenced on December 31st., 1962. The intensely cold weather continued until March. Thanks to the Herculean labours of the Council's Public Works Department, the main highways were kept open . Some of the by-roads and mountain roads were closed for periods, or were very difficult to traverse. The frost was so severe that domestic water supplies were affected. On February 24th., because of frozen or damaged mains, nearly the whole of the Urban Area was without water. The Public Health and Public Works Departments made a survey of the whole area, to advise the Water Board where standpipes were needed. Many houses were without water for as long as six weeks. The aged, especially, suffered during this period, as it was most difficult - indeed, almost impossible - to keep the home reasonably warm. Road damage was severe. The task of keeping the roads open, and later of repairing the damaged surfaces, was formidable, and the cost - over a hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

Local Authority housing repairs in 1963 cost £6,000 more than in 1962 - mainly due to frost damage. The total cost to the community, in suffering, in inconvenience, and in cash was great.

Finally, I draw attention to the Report of Mr. T. P. Thomas, the Senior Public Health Inspector, who gives details of the painstaking, often unglamorous, and often unpleasant daily tasks performed by your Officers.

It is a pleasure to record that during the year the Council congratulated Councillor W. H. Lee upon being made an Alderman of the Glamorgan County Council.

Again, I thank the Members of the Council, and the Officers for every assistance during the year, and my colleagues in the Health Department for loyal support.

Yours faithfully,

W. BOWEN OWEN

Medical Officer of Health.

GELLIGAER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman	-	H. V. Edwards, J.P..
Vice - Chairman	-	H. V. James

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

W. H. D. Bennett	R. J. Jones
Walter Bowen	William Jones, J.P.
D. S. Blatchford, J.P., C.C.	Alderman W.H. Lee, C.C.
E. E. Burgess	Hopkin Lewis
A. E. Carey	D. J. E. Morgan
W. H. Coleman	W. Poyntz
D. B. Cooke	H. L. Roberts J.P.
John Davies	G. T. Richards J.P.
Brynley Harris	K. G. Turner
W. R. James	A. Williams C.C.
F. R. Jenkins	Cledwen Williams
J.H.Jones, O.St.J.	Douglas Williams

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman	-	Walter Bowen
Vice - Chairman	-	R. J. Jones

W. H. Bennett
W. A. Coleman
D. B. Cooke
H. V. Edwards, J.P.
H. V. James
J. H. Jones, O.St.J
Alderman W. H. Lee, C.C.
W. Poyntz
G. T. Richards, J.P..

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Clerk of the Council	-	D. W. C. Morgan, Ll. B.
Treasurer and Accountant	-	W. Hicks, F.I.M.T.A., F.S.A.A.
Engineer and Surveyor	-	W. T. Luke, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.
Housing Manager	-	G. L. Williams, A.R.S.H., F.V.I., M.F.E.
Omnibus Manager	-	W. H. Collins

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health	-	W. Bowen Owen, J.P., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Senior Public Health Inspector	-	T. P. Thomas, A.R.S.H., Cert. Meat Inspector, R.S.H.
District Public Health Inspector	-	E. G. Rawlings, A.R.S.H., Cert. Meat Inspector R.S.H.
Rodent Officer	-	T. J. Morris
Clerical Staff	-	L. Chilton

GELLIGAER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Population	-	35, 030
Total Acreage	-	16, 772
Rateable Value	-	£ 626, 240
Product ld. Rate-		£ 2, 468

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY) VITAL STATISTICS 1963

		Estimated Population 1963	BIRTHS		DEATHS		Rate per 1,000 Population		INFANT MORTALITY		NEO-NATAL MORTALITY		
			Number of Births	Rate per 1,000 population Crude Adjusted	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population Crude Adjusted	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Deaths under 4 weeks	Rate per 1000 Live Births			
England and Wales			856,276	18.20	-	572,484	12.20	-	17,870	20.90			
Administrative County		752,250	13,258	17.62	17.97	9,519	12.65	14.55	364	27.46	259	19.54	
Urban Districts		526,190	9,188	17.46	17.98	6,799	12.92	14.99	256	27.86	177	19.26	
Rural Districts		226,060	4,070	18.00	18.18	2,720	12.03	13.47	108	26.54	82	20.15	
HEALTH DIVISION		CONSTITUENT DISTRICTS											
Aberdare and Mountain Ash		Aberdare Urban	39,000	605	15.51	16.91	661	16.95	17.63	19	31.40	13	21.49
		Mountain Ash Urban	29,540	518	17.54	17.54	416	14.08	17.04	15	28.96	9	17.37
Caerphilly and Gelligaer		Caerphilly Urban	36,560	689	18.85	18.47	415	11.35	14.76	18	26.12	13	18.86
		Gelligaer Urban	35,030	675	19.27	19.27	425	12.13	15.77	26	38.52	16	23.70
Mid Glamorgan		Bridgend Urban	15,130	247	16.33	16.82	140	9.25	10.18	5	20.24	4	16.19
		Maesteg Urban	21,790	388	17.81	18.52	271	12.44	15.43	10	25.77	8	20.62
		Ogmore & Garw Urban	21,010	413	19.66	20.25	266	12.66	15.70	12	29.06	7	16.95
		Porthcawl Urban	11,520	185	16.06	18.47	178	15.45	12.98	8	43.24	7	37.84
		Penybont Rural	43,120	916	21.24	20.39	549	12.73	12.86	20	21.83	16	17.47
Neath and District		Neath M. B.	30,630	500	16.32	16.97	411	13.42	14.36	15	30.00	9	18.00
		Neath Rural	40,840	651	15.94	16.58	497	12.17	14.97	27	41.47	20	30.72
Pontypridd and Llantrisant		Llantrisant Rural	27,300	528	19.34	18.37	258	9.45	12.29	16	30.30	14	26.52
		Pontypridd Urban	35,400	625	17.66	18.01	495	13.98	14.12	18	28.80	14	22.40
Port Talbot and Glyncorrwg		Glyncorrwg Urban	9,440	212	22.46	21.79	112	11.86	18.03	11	51.89	5	23.58
		Port Talbot M.B.	51,510	967	18.77	18.58	506	9.82	13.55	22	22.75	16	16.55
South East Glamorgan		Barry M. B.	42,240	817	19.34	19.92	482	11.41	12.78	15	18.36	11	13.46
		Cardiff Rural	50,880	926	18.20	17.65	614	12.07	11.35	18	19.44	12	12.96
		Cowbridge M. B.	1,110	28	25.22	25.47	13	11.71	12.18	-	-	-	-
		Cowbridge Rural	20,180	388	19.23	20.58	172	8.52	14.06	9	23.20	6	15.46
		Penarth Urban	20,890	331	15.84	17.11	289	13.83	13.14	2	6.04	2	6.04
West Glamorgan		Gower Rural	13,080	217	16.59	18.08	175	13.38	13.38	7	32.26	6	27.6
		Llwchwr Urban	25,290	348	13.76	14.72	369	14.59	16.05	15	43.10	11	31.61
		Pontardawe Rural	30,660	444	14.48	16.36	455	14.84	15.73	11	24.77	8	18.02
Rhondda M. B.			100,100	1640	16.38	16.87	1350	13.49	15.51	45	27.44	32	19.51

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Population - 35, 030

<u>Live Births</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	636	313	323
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	39	19	20
Total	675	332	343

<u>Still-births</u>								
Legitimate	12	5	7
Illegitimate	1	-	1
Total	13	5	8

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LIVE BIRTHS

1954	-	644
1955	-	672
1956	-	644
1957	-	667
1958	-	647
1959	-	648
1960	-	605
1961	-	634
1962	-	688
1963	-	675

As a matter of interest, I give the following figures :-

1901	-	717
1911	-	1720
1921	-	1363
1931	-	847
1941	-	733
1951	-	631
1961	-	634

INFANTILE MORTALITY

AGE	DEATHS OCCURRING AT HOME		DEATHS OCCURRING IN HOSPITAL	
	NO.	CAUSE	NO.	CAUSE
0 - 1 day	1	Prematurity	1	Accidental haem.
	1	Asphyxia Neonatorum	3	Prematurity
			1	Asphyxia Neon.
1 - 2 days	-		1	Prematurity
			1	Broncho-pneumonia
2 - 3 days	-		1	Prematurity
3 - 4 days	-		1	Prematurity
			1	Birth injury
4 - 5 days	-		2	Prematurity
			1	Rhesus incompat.
5 - 6 days	-		-	
6 - 7 days	-		-	
1 - 2 weeks	-		1	Birth injury
2 - 3 weeks	-		-	
3 - 4 weeks	-		-	
1 - 2 months	1	Misadventure	-	
2 - 3 months	1	Convulsions	2	Malformation
	2	Misadventure	1	Pneumonia
3 - 4 months	-		1	Broncho-pneu.
4 - 5 months	-		-	
5 - 6 months	-		-	
6 - 7 months	-		1	Pneumonia
7 - 8 months	1	Mastoiditis	-	
8 - 9 months	-		-	
9 - 10 months	-		-	
10 - 11 months	-		-	
11 - 12 months	-		-	
TOTAL	7		19	

INFANTILE MORTALITY

				<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Deaths of Infants under one year	...	...	...	16	10	26
Legitimate	...	...	...	15	10	25
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	-	1

As shown in the Table of Vital Statistics, the Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births in England and Wales in 1963 was 20.9 (21.4 in 1962)
in the Administrative County it was 27.46 (24.6 in 1962)
in the Gelligaer Area it was 38.52 (21.8 in 1962)

Of the 26 Deaths, 16 occurred in the first month of life, 15 of these infants failing to survive one week.

There were 13 still-births during the year.

I append a Table showing the Infantile Mortality Rate in Gelligaer during the past ten years :-

1954	-	45.03
1955	-	49.11
1956	-	48.14
1957	-	32.98
1958	-	27.82
1959	-	27.78
1960	-	42.98
1961	-	31.55
1962	-	21.80
1963	-	38.52

The increase in Infant Deaths is from 15 in 1962 to 26 in 1963. As in previous years, a number of infants failed to survive the first four weeks of life.

In my Report for 1962, I made the following comment :-

' The Infantile Mortality Rate of 21.80 is one of the lowest ever recorded in Gelligaer. In the past, I have commented on the large annual fluctuations in Infantile Mortality, the reason for which was not known. As 1962 is the third consecutive year showing a considerable improvement, it suggests that real improvement is being made '.

Why has the Infant Mortality Rate increased so considerably in 1963? Might it have been due to the arctic weather we experienced ?. This is not so - the number of deaths during the cold weeks was no greater than in other weeks of the year. 19 died in hospital, and 7 at home. All but 4 of the infants dying in hospital died because of prematurity, abnormality, or birth injury. Of the infants dying at home, 2 died because of infection ; 3 from misadventure, and 2 from prematurity or birth injury.

Of the 26 infants who died in the first year of life, 15 failed to survive one week, and of these 15., 7 did not live for 24 hours.

DEATHS

Deaths during the year numbered 425 - Males 231, Females 194

1954	-	437
1955	-	449
1956	-	422
1957	-	405
1958	-	384
1959	-	390
1960	-	411
1961	-	396
1962	-	423
1963	-	425

MATERNAL DEATHS

There were no deaths in which pregnancy was a factor.

In considering the Registrar General's Returns, there are points of interest. Following is a Table showing the number of deaths in each of three age groups in the past ten years. In considering the age at death, it is interesting to note how many people live beyond the allotted span of three score years and ten.

Age at Death	Male	Female
65 - 75 years	58	44
75 and over	76	88

A comparison of Age at Death for the past ten years is shown :-

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Number occurring before age of 1	29	33	31	22	18	18	26	20	15	26
No. occurring between 1 and 65 years	144	135	139	136	121	104	130	123	135	133
No. occurring upwards of 65	264	281	252	247	245	268	255	253	273	266

DEATHS FROM CANCER

The number of Deaths from all forms of Cancer was 65.

1954	-	57
1955	-	52
1956	-	68
1957	-	43
1958	-	64
1959	-	66
1960	-	62
1961	-	62
1962	-	68
1963	-	65

CANCER OF THE LUNG

1954	-	3	-	all males
1955	-	11	-	all males
1956	-	11	-	7 males, 4 females
1957	-	7	-	all males
1958	-	8	-	all males
1959	-	9	-	8 males, 1 female
1960	-	11	-	7 males, 4 females
1961	-	15	-	13 males, 2 females
1962	-	16	-	14 males, 2 females
1963	-	11	-	all males.

DEATHS FROM VIOLENT CAUSES

Accidents in the home caused 3 deaths - all females
 Accidents at work caused 3 deaths - all males

Motor vehicle accidents caused 2 deaths

Number of Suicides - 2

CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Deaths from Heart and Circulatory Disease ...	76	69	145
Deaths from Cancer	39	26	65
Deaths from Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	25	37	62
Deaths from Measles	-	1	1
Deaths from Bronchitis	22	7	29
Deaths from Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Deaths from Diarrhoea, Gastritis and Enteritis ...	1	-	1
Deaths from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	5	-	5
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-
Deaths from Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	-	2
Deaths from Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Deaths from Influenza	-	2	2
Deaths from Pneumonia	11	8	19
Deaths from other Diseases of Respiratory System	14	1	15
Deaths from other Violent Causes	8	7	15
Deaths from Diabetes	2	2	4
<u>THUS :-</u>		<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>

Deaths from Heart and Circulatory Diseases ...	153	145
Deaths from Cancer	68	65
Deaths from Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	54	62
Deaths from Bronchitis	41	29
Deaths from Violent Causes	17	15

are the chief causes of death.

Coronary Disease continues to be prominent.

In 1963, 38 males, and 34 females died from this cause, as compared with in 1962 56 males and 24 females and in 1961 39 males and 12 females.

It would appear that this is becoming a disease of females, but the women are at least ten years older than the men when this condition affects them.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASESNOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASESAGES DISTRIBUTION

Disease	Total cases	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 and over
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	6	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Dysentery	13	-	1	1	1	-	2	2	4	1	1	-
Food Poisoning	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-

Measles - 328

Whooping Cough - 5

TUBERCULOSIS

AGE GROUPS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9 years	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34 years	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44 years	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54 years	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69 years	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
70 and over	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
Total	10	8	1	-	4	1	-	-

INCIDENCE AND DEATHS

<u>YEAR</u>		<u>INCIDENCE</u>		<u>DEATHS</u>
1954	...	54	...	4
1955	...	57	...	8
1956	...	33	...	8
1957	...	32	...	5
1958	...	30	...	1
1959	...	33	...	4
1960	...	30	...	6
1961	...	19	...	6
1962	...	15	...	9
1963	...	18	...	5

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Dr. D. J. Anderson, Medical Officer of Health of the Caerphilly and Gelligaer Health Division, kindly supplies the following information. The figures relating to Diphtheria, Smallpox, Whooping Cough, and B.C.G. vaccination concern the Gelligaer Urban Area, but the figures for Poliomyelitis are for the entire Health Division :-

Diphtheria Immunisation

1954	-	524
1955	-	474
1956	-	481
1957	-	269
1958	-	205
1959	-	299
1960	-	391
1961	-	841
1962	-	438
1963	-	411

Smallpox Vaccination

1954	-	6
1955	-	21
1956	-	5
1957	-	6
1958	-	9
1959	-	4
1960	-	5
1961	-	2
1962	-	11,646
1963	-	28

Whooping Cough Vaccination

In 1963, 402 were vaccinated against Whooping Cough

B. C. G. Vaccination

In 1963, 246 Schoolchildren received B.C.G. vaccination

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The vaccinations carried out in the Division, and which relate to all persons eligible, are as follows :-

ORAL VACCINATION :-

Completed course of three doses :-

born 1963	-	126
born 1962	-	542
born 1961	-	155
born 1943 - 1960	-	193
born 1933 - 1942	-	66
others	-	126

Given re-inforcing dose of oral vaccine after

2 Salk injections	-	229
3 Salk injections	-	397

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HOUSING

Mr. G. Lloyd Williams, the Council's Housing Manager, has supplied the following information :-

	Permanent dwellings	Temporary dwellings
<u>BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY</u>		
Number of houses completed and occupied during 1963	76	
Number partly completed during 1963	122	
Number sanctioned but not commenced	205	
Total number completed and occupied since 1918	1,992	100 - now demolished
<u>BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE, BUILDING SOCIETIES ETC.</u>		
Number of houses completed and occupied during 1963	12	
Number partly completed in 1963	16	
Number for which plans were passed, but which were not commenced in 1963	5	

Number of families rehoused in 1963	-	141
Number of families in which Tuberculosis was a factor	-	5
Number rehoused as a result of Closing Orders	-	nil
Number rehoused from Slum Clearance Areas	-	nil
Number of Old Age Pensioners rehoused	-	7

Waiting list for Council Houses at 31st. December, 1963 :-

Total number of applicants	-	865
Families who are sub-tenants	-	548
Applications from Old Age Pensioners	-	40

As shown by the Table, the Housing Schemes progress satisfactorily. 76 houses were occupied in 1963, while the outlook for 1964 is excellent.

The Slum Clearance scheme at Pontlloftyn was not advanced in 1963, but the necessary preparatory work is in an advanced state, and 1964 will see a considerable clearance of old houses.

The dwellings on the fringe of the Clearance Area have been considered by the Council, and the replacement of these dwellings will be undertaken in due course.

The waiting list for Council Houses does not diminish.

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ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Measurement of pollution was continued in Bargoed during the year :-

<u>Month</u>	<u>Rainfall</u>	<u>Total Solids</u>
January	0 . 07 ins.	2 . 73 tons
February	1 . 78 ins.	16 . 74 tons
March	8 . 56 ins.	31 . 64 tons
April	4 . 37 ins.	21 . 81 tons
May	3 . 04 ins.	14 . 34 tons
June	4 . 02 ins	11 . 17 tons
July	3 . 33 ins.	7 . 86 tons
August	3 . 90 ins	13 . 34 tons
September	3 . 31 ins.	12 . 87 tons
October	2 . 92 ins	25 . 41 tons
November	12 . 70 ins.	36 . 65 tons
December	2 . 19 ins..	15 . 77 tons

Total amount of dust collected per square mile :-

in 1963	was	210.33 tons
in 1962	was	197.93 tons
in 1961	was	229.17 tons
in 1960	was	294.53 tons
in 1959	was	361.56 tons

The Power Station produces a large amount of dust ; when a period of dry calm is followed by easterly winds, then the dust which has accumulated on the surface, and the dust from the chimneys, is concentrated on the Gilfach area.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. W. H. James, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., the Engineer and Manager of the Rhymney Valley Water Board for the following report on the Public Water Supply :-

Bacteriological Analysis of Water

(1) <u>Rhymney Bridge Reservoirs</u>	<u>Raw Water</u>	<u>Treated Water</u>
Satisfactory	6	41
Just above limit for satis. result	1	1
Unsatisfactory	31	-
(2) <u>Deri Reservoir</u>		
Satisfactory	10	33
Just above limit for satis. result.	6	-
Unsatisfactory	24	7
(3) <u>Taf Fechan Supply</u>		
Satisfactory	-	38
Just above limit for satis. result.	-	2
Unsatisfactory	-	3

The first three months of the year proved to be very difficult from the water supply point of view due to the very severe and prolonged frost period, when the householders were without a supply due to frozen pipes and, in order to alleviate the position, water was carted and standpipes fixed for the benefit of the consumers. However, by March 6th., after the thaw, the Rhymney Bridge Reservoir became full, and although this relieved the situation somewhat, it brought further troubles with burst pipes etc., and some 380 yards of mains which had been frozen and found to be split when the thaw set in, had to be renewed.

Mainlaying proceeded at the Shingrig Phase 11 housing site of the Gelligaer Urban District Council and the end of 1963 saw the commissioning of the new Gylfach Fargoed Service Reservoir after satisfactory final testing, resulting in supplies to Bargoed, Pengam and Cefn Fforest being afforded from this Reservoir.

Apart from the period of frost mentioned, supplies, on the whole, were satisfactorily maintained throughout the year. There was one major shut-off which occurred on 10th. July and lasted throughout 36 hours, which was due to the Taf Fechan low level trunk main being shut down in order to carry out connections in relation to the duplication of the Board's trunk main. On this occasion, all consumers affected were notified in advance.

SWIMMING POOL

The Council provides a large, open air swimming pool in the Park at Bargoed. Every year, it is in operation from May to September. Being an open air pool, the attendance is much affected by the weather. The summer of 1963 was neither warm nor sunny, and the crowds were not attracted to the swimming pool.

The pool is filled from the public water supply, and also 'topped up' from the mains.

For the safety of bathers, it is necessary that adequate chlorination and a high degree of clarity of the water are always present. Both features were satisfactorily provided during the year.

In my report for 1959, I stated that it was proposed to instal an automatic Recorder of Chlorination at the pool. Owing to unforeseen delays, this was not done until 1961, and is working satisfactorily.

I noted in my report for 1960 that developments in water purification now make available apparatus which automatically feeds into the water chlorine and other chemicals according to demand. This type of equipment is highly desirable, ensuring the purity of the water at peak loadings - that is, when the swimming pool is crowded with bathers. This equipment was installed in 1963, suffered numerous teething troubles, and thereafter worked efficiently.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS

I am indebted to Dr. W. E. Thomas, County Medical Officer, for the following information :-

The following samples were taken in the Gelligaer Area by the County Sampling Officer during 1962 :-

Baby Food	-	1	Marzipan	-	2
Baking Powder	-	3	Meat Paste	-	2
Bicarb. Soda	-	3	Canned Meats	-	8
Butter	-	3	Milk	-	23
Cake Mixt.	-	3	Mustard	-	3
Cheese Spread	-	7	Olive Oil	-	1
Chocolate Drink	-	2	Orange & Lemon Curd	-	1
Chocolate Spread	-	1	Peanut Butter	-	1
Coffee & Chicory	-	8	Mixed peel	-	1
Colouring	-	4	Pepper	-	3
Condensed Milk	-	2	Pie Filling	-	1
Cream	-	5	Canned Pudding	-	1
Dessi. Coconut	-	2	Rice	-	4
Dessert Powder	-	1	Salad Cream	-	2
Canned Fish	-	2	Salt	-	3
Frozen Fish	-	7	Sauces	-	6
Fish Paste	-	4	Soft Drinks	-	9
Flour	-	7	Canned Soup	-	3
Canned Fruit	-	2	Spaghetti (canned)	-	1
Dried Fruit	-	3	Spices	-	1
Fruit Juice	-	3	Stuffing	-	1
Gelatine	-	2	Suet	-	4
Glace Cherries	-	1	Sugar	-	1
Glucose	-	1	Sweets	-	2
Gravy Browning	-	4	Table Jellies	-	5
Health Salts	-	1	Tea	-	2
Ice Cream	-	4	Canned vegetables	-	4
Icing Sugar	-	1	Dried vegetables	-	3
Jam	-	6	Vinegar	-	7
Lard	-	6	Vitamin tabs.etc.	-	3
Margarine	-	2	Cornflour	-	3
Marmalade	-	1	Cream of Tartar	-	1
Curry Powder	-	5			

MORTUARY

During 1963 the Council continued to maintain a Mortuary. During the year it was used on seven occasions.

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For some years, the Council has maintained a Lethal Chambers - a means of removing unwanted dogs, cats and other pets, at no charge. The number of animals destroyed annually amounts to over five hundred.

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NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

No action was taken under Section 47 of the Act during 1963.

A number of borderline cases were visited and considered.

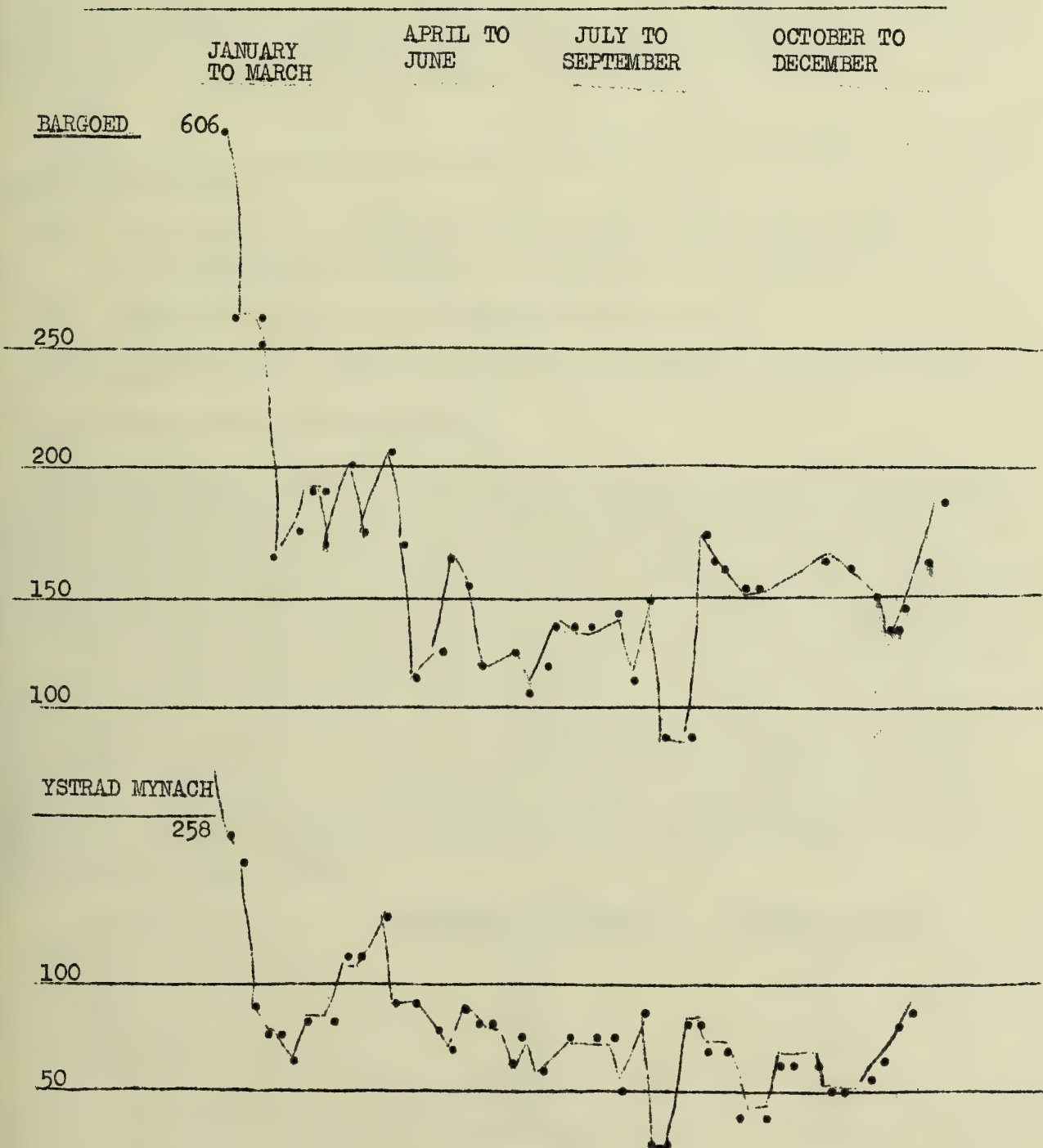
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LUNCHEON CLUB

In 1961, the Bargoed Luncheon Club was inaugurated by the Women's Voluntary Service. This Club functioned well during 1963, giving lunch to some fifty old folks twice weekly.

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FRESH SICKNESS CLAIMS MADE UPON THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL INSURANCE
1962



SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' REPORT

for the Year..... 1963

I present my report upon the routine work of the Department during the year under review.

The year began with what subsequently proved to be the coldest spell of weather for sixteen years, with temperatures below zero, and remaining so, with minor fluctuations, for several weeks. It is no exaggeration to say that the effect of this very severe weather on the everyday work of Local Authorities, and public services generally, was felt for almost the remainder of the year.

The work of the Department proceeded steadily, involving duties of a varied nature and included :-

- (a) - The detection and prevention of nuisances, both brought about by unsatisfactory and unsuitable housing conditions, and generally ;
- (b) - Inspection of houses in connection with repairs.
- (c) - Visits and inspections of food premises and food preparing rooms and
- (d) - Many other Statutory duties.

In connection with maintenance and general conditions of housing repairs, increasing difficulty was experienced in endeavouring to produce a satisfactory standard in rented houses through shortages of skilled labour, and to the fact that such labour shows a marked preference to take up work made available by house improvement schemes. Long and frustrating delays were therefore sometimes inevitable, and, regretfully, unavoidable. It is not surprising that in this age of " Do it yourself " the handyman about the house is worth his weight in gold, a fact which manufacturers of building equipment and materials have seized upon, and which is to be seen reflected in a large number of houses in the area. While dealing with this subject, opportunity is again taken to point out the very limited demand arising from owners of rented dwelling houses with respect to Improvement Grants which are available for essential improvements to dwelling houses. To emphasise this point, and as a matter of general interest, I give figures furnished to me by the Clerk of the Council covering the years 1960 - 1962 and now 1963, and giving the total number of Improvement Grants awarded to applicants over these years :-

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>DISCRETIONARY GRANTS</u>	<u>STANDARD GRANTS</u>
1960	48	9
1961	24	24
1962	28	19
1963	33	24
	<hr/> 133	<hr/> 76

The practice of routine house-to-house inspection within the area was again followed during the year. 527 houses were visited as routine, and I give below details of conditions revealed during these visits :-

No. of houses inspected as routine	...	...	...	...	...	527	
No. of houses without a fixed bath	...	...	...	...	...	290	(55%)
No. of houses without a hot water supply	...	...	...	...	...	251	(47.6%)
No. of houses without flush cistern to sanitary convenience	...	...	...	...	...	120	(22.8%)
No. of houses owner / occupied	...	...	...	...	...	244	(46.3%)
Total number of persons in residence	...	...	...	...	...	1658	
Average number of persons per house	...	...	...	...	..	3.1	

A surprising feature of this inspection, which comprised a random selection of houses in streets throughout the area was the comparatively large proportion of houses occupied by only 1 or 2, persons. No less than 217 houses, or 43.7% of the 527 houses inspected came within this category. In direct contradiction of this degree of underoccupation the occasional case of overcrowding was still to be found. Some four bedroomed houses have been built by the Council so as to cater for these larger families. On the whole, however, families are smaller than formerly, as indicated by the figures given above - showing an average occupation of 3.1% per house of the 527 houses visited.

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS MADE

As a result of complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	937
In connection with housing repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	503

VISITS MADE UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

To dirty and verminous premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
As a result of Notifiable Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
To Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
To Piggeries and Smallholdings	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
To premises without a main water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
To moveable dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
To Cinemas and places of entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
To Licensed Premises, including Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
To premises conducting Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
To Refuse Tips and Ash Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
To rearlanes	...	...	...	...	...	...	117

Inspections made under the Food and Drugs Act 1955 and the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 - 60

To Dairy Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
To Grocery Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
To Cafes and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
To Factories and Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
To Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
To Industrial and School Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
To Ice Creameries	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
To Licensed Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
To Fish Friers and Fish Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	58

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS MADE UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS

The total number of visits made was 693.

In company with Mr. G. Lloyd Williams, the Council's Housing Manager, visits of inspection to Council Houses were made as and when thought necessary and desirable. Visits actually made were :-

- (a) - As a result of direct instruction from the Housing Committee, or as a result of complaints from neighbours or other interested persons to houses where the required standard of cleanliness was not being maintained, or was in danger of deteriorating.
- (b) - To dirty and verminous dwelling houses, or houses which were troubled with infestation by insect pests such as ants and cockroaches.
- (c) - To tenants who misuse or abuse dwellings they occupy.
- (d) - For the inspection of premises occupied by prospective Council tenants with, where necessary, disinfection or disinfection of premises and furniture.

Housing Acts 1957 and 1961, and
Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953

Mr. D. W. C. Morgan, the Clerk of the Council, has again furnished the following information on Closure and Demolition of houses during the year :

Number of houses on which Demolition Orders were made individually	- 2
Number of Closing Orders made involving the whole of the premises	- 2
Number of Closing Orders made involving part of the premises	- nil
Number of Closing Orders revoked following undertakings by the Owners being accepted by the Council	- nil
Number of families rehoused by the Council as a result of Closing or Demolition Orders	- 5
Total number of persons in the families rehoused	- 21

Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954
and the Rent Act, 1957

Number of applications received for Certificates of Disrepair	- 2
Number of Certificates of Disrepair granted	- 1
Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	- 1
Number of Undertaking by Owners accepted by the Council	- 1
Number of applications for Revocation of Certificate	- 4
Number of Certificates revoked by the Council	- 3
Number of applications for Certificate of Disrepair refused	- nil
Number of visits to premises made by Public Health Inspectors in connection with Certificates of Disrepair	- 11

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936 (Section 92)

Number of dwelling houses made fit following Informal Notices	- 192
Number of dwelling houses made fit following Formal Notice	- 97

WATER SUPPLY

A piped water supply is available to the majority of houses within the Urban Area, and although only about one house in three has domestic hot water installed there is nevertheless gradual annual increase in these figures. With improved housing conditions, it is not too much to hope that the day is not far distant when all houses will have a constant supply of hot water. Because of their remote, isolated position, a few cottages and hilltop farms have to rely on mountain streams for their water supply, as it is impracticable to provide a main supply to them. In no instance is it necessary to have to depend upon a deep or shallow well for a domestic water supply. In such instances every effort is made to safeguard and if possible improve the existing supply.

Owing to the severe frosty weather in the early part of the year, hundreds of houses were without water due to frozen supply pipes, when it became necessary to erect standpipes and taps at various points in many streets in the district. These conditions existed for many weeks, and were followed by the inevitable aftermath of burst pipes and equipment ; so much so that available resources of both men and materials were strained to the utmost limit in effecting essential repairs.

During the year, it was necessary to submit one sample of domestic water for bacteriological and chemical analysis. This sample proved to be satisfactory.

Milk and Dairies Acts and Regulations 1949 - 1959

Milk is produced at 53 farms in the area. The major portion of this is taken in churns by the farmers to points near the roadway from where it is transported by large lorries to the Pasteurising Plants situated outside the area. There is no Pasteurising Plant within the Gelligaer Urban Area itself. Since 1961, the Licensing Authority for the retailing of all grades of milk has been vested in the Food and Drugs Authority, which in the case of this area is the Glamorgan County Council. The responsibility for milk sampling now also falls upon the Glamorgan County Council.

All the schools in the district are supplied with Pasteurised Milk delivered in bottles, and complaints, apart from the occasional misuse of bottles, were few. No complaints were received respecting the quality of the milk itself.

ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT) REGULATIONS 1947 - 52

There are 144 premises within the Urban Area registered for the sale of ice cream, 11 premises are registered for the manufacture of this commodity under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Samples of ice cream are taken regularly - particularly during the summer months when maximum consumption of this commodity takes place.

Samples taken during 1963 were as follows :-

Total number of samples submitted for examination	-	37
Number showing a satisfactory result	-	29
Number showing an unsatisfactory result	-	8

In cases where unsatisfactory results are obtained, repeat sampling, and follow-up action is taken, until a satisfactory result is obtained.

Ice cream today, as sold to the public, is almost universally pre-packed by the manufacturers. Since the introduction of the refrigerator, and the ease of freezing and cold storage arrangements, most food shops having a supply of electricity retail this commodity. Competition among both manufacturers and vendors is keen. Many mobile ice cream vans also circulate the area daily, some of them equipped with very expensive machinery designed to manufacture ice cream on the spot as and when the customer requires.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and
Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 - 60

Under the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (Section 16) premises used for the manufacture for the purposes of sale of potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods must be registered as such by the Local Authority in which they are situated. 25 such premises are registered within the Gelligaer Urban Area for this purpose, and are regularly inspected. All food premises were supplied with a summary of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955, and copies are still available from the Public Health Department, and are frequently requested by food handlers who have mislaid the original copies.

The improvement in food premises and equipment generally previously commented upon in this and previous reports continues. Shops today, particularly the large supermarkets, with their bright lights, gleaming glass lined walls, and stainless steel equipment, are designed to attract the housewife. Food handlers also benefit, are appreciative, and are prepared to co-operate for the ultimate good of the whole community. Almost every conceivable food is prepacked, thus greatly reducing the risk of contamination. Despite all this, however, cases of gross carelessness and neglect on the part of the food handlers still occur, and among such instances were the following :

- (a) - A loaf of wrapped sliced bread which was found to contain a strip of paper.
- (b) - A wrapped meat pie which was found to contain mould, when opened by the purchaser.
- (c) - A bottle of mineral water which was contaminated by a strong smell of disinfectant.
- (d) - A packet of a popular toffee roll which, it was alleged by the purchaser, contained some lead pellets. Close examination of this complaint, however, indicated that the 'lead pellets' came from the teeth fillings of the consumer, a fact which was confirmed by analysis.

Principal food premises in the Gelligaer Area are :-

Butchers' Shops	-	39
Bakehouses	-	7
Ice Cream Manufacturers	-	11
Ice Cream Vendors	-	144
Grocery Stores	-	113
Cafes and Restaurants	-	24
Fish and Chip Shops	-	18
Public Houses and Clubs	-	65

There are, in addition, a large number of front room, or 'parlour' type shops which sell foodstuffs, and all kinds of miscellaneous articles.

Supervision of Food Supplies

All articles of food which are found, on examination, to be unfit for human consumption are disposed of by incineration, or where that is impracticable, by collection by the Council's Refuse Lorries and subsequent deep burial on one of the Council's Refuse tips; or, after sterilisation by boiling, utilised as animal feeding stuff.

Food found to be unfit during 1963 included the following.

Canned fruit and vegetables - 127 lbs. Pears, 96 lbs. Peaches, 35 lbs. Beans, 63 lbs. Pineapple, 432 lbs. Tomatoes, 35 lbs. Apricots, 26 lbs. Peas.

Canned Meat - 442 lbs. Ham, 104 lbs. Corned Beef, 24 lbs. Jellied Veal, 57 lbs. Luncheon Meat, 16 lbs. Ox Tongue.

Fresh and Canned Fish - 31 lbs. Salmon; 8 lbs. Pilchards.

Miscellaneous Foodstuffs - 12 lbs. Milk, 10 lbs. Cream, 3 lbs. Butter, 16 lbs. Dried fruit.

Total weight of all food found to be unfit for human consumption was :-

15 cwts., 3 qts., 13 lbs.

School Canteens

Two schools, and school canteens, in the villages of Pantywaun and Penybank in the northern part of the Urban Area were closed during the year, the pupils being transferred to other schools.

Periodic visits were made to the remaining 33 schools and the 21 school canteens in the area which produce mid-day meals for a total of approximately 4,000 pupils daily. In those cases where no kitchen facilities are provided at the school, hot meals are conveyed in insulated containers from a central kitchen. Towards the end of the year, a new dining hall and kitchen was opened at a site adjoining Bargoed Secondary Girls' School, which will provide meals for both the Secondary Boys and Girls Schools, and dispense with the need for conveying meals by motor vehicle from kitchens some distance away.

Another new dining hall and kitchen are in course of erection at Ystrad Mynach, which will replace the overcrowded and cramped facilities now in use at both the Boys' and Girls' Schools.

Kitchen staffs, in their efforts to prepare and cook meals for so many people daily must again be the subject of praise for the clean and hygienic manner in which the kitchens and the food preparation rooms are kept, and the quality of the meals provided.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 - 58

All meat consumed in the Gelligaer Urban Area is brought in from other districts. There is no slaughterhouse in the Gelligaer Urban Area, and fresh meat is brought in by road from slaughterhouses at Maesycwmmwr, Brynmawr, and Cardiff, where it is inspected in the slaughterhouses prior to delivery.

Ten persons are licensed by the Gelligaer Council as Slaughtermen,.

During 1963, fourteen Cottagers' pigs were slaughtered, mainly at Christmas time, and the carcasses, after inspection, used for home consumption.

Licensed Houses and Clubs

As in past years, all the 37 Public Houses and the 28 Licensed Clubs which operate in the area were again inspected for hygienic conditions. Two public houses ceased to function during the year, while there was an increase of one Licensed Club. All premises were visited periodically, both when closed to the public, and during Licensing Hours.

During recent years, the Management Committees of Licensed Clubs have made marked improvements in the hygienic and comfort standards of their premises, often at considerable expense. A few of the Public Houses owned by the Breweries have also been improved hygienically.

In the course of routine inspection, all infringements of the Regulations were noted and subsequently passed on by formal letter to the Brewery Company or Secretary of the Club Committee concerned. Among such infringements were the following :-

- (a) - Requiring the provision of additional sinks, hot water supply for washing drinking glasses and utensils.
- (b) - Requiring the repair or renewal of fixtures and fittings.
- (c) - Pointing out the desirability of providing additional sanitary conveniences for customers.
- (d) - Requiring the repair or replacement of defective flushing cisterns and water service pipes.
- (e) - Requiring the re-decoration of walls and ceilings of rooms.

PET ANIMALS ACTS 1937 and 1961

Two premises, both of which are in Bargoed, are Registered for the keeping for sale, and the sale of, Pet Animals. Both premises received regular visits, and no complaints arose, or were received, during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Two premises, one sited at Ystrad Mynach and the other at Bargoed, are engaged in conducting Offensive Trades. At both premises, old and discarded textile materials, and waste paper products are collected and stored. No animal bones, or waste meat products are dealt with, as traders find that the small quantities of such items available to them for collection are not economical. Collection of waste animal products has now passed over to the large specialist firms, with appropriate premises and machinery. They are capable of dealing quickly with what could become very offensive material, in the most expeditious and inoffensive manner. They convert the products into garden and agricultural fertilisers, and animal feeding stuffs.

The disposal of waste material and unwanted articles these days presents an urgent and growing problem, and Offensive Trades, amongst which are grouped 'Rag and Bone' collectors, 'Bone Boilers' etc. are a very valuable service by disposing of such materials with the minimum of nuisance.

A growing problem, too, for Local Authorities, and one which is already being experienced locally, is the practice of dumping old car bodies, and other bulky automobile parts on waste ground in various parts of the area. These are light in weight, but large in bulk, and present an acute and national problem of disposal, so much so that questions have been asked in Parliament. A statement for the guidance of Local Authorities has been promised by the Ministry concerned on the matter, and is awaited at the time of preparation of this report.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There is no Common Lodging House within the Urban Area. This has been so since 1959 when the premises formerly used as such changed hands. Persons in need of the facilities provided by establishments of this nature now have to travel further afield.

CARAVAN SITES AND THE
CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

Four Caravan Sites have been approved for licensing by the Council, the largest site catering for 40 caravans, and the smallest for one caravan only. All caravans on these sites are used as permanent dwellings.

Another unauthorised caravan site at Cefn Hengoed is also in existence and is constantly giving concern to the Council and its Officers owing to the lack of proper facilities and amenities. A cause for equal concern is the single caravan, usually occupied by a fairly large family, about which nothing is known until accidentally discovered. These mobile dwellings are usually situated in remote or little frequented spots, and for this very fact are a menace to the health of the occupants. No Planning permission is obtained, or sought, and the occupants always claim ignorance of such requirements. Strong persuasion is required in an effort to get them to return to the district from which they originated.

On all four licensed caravan sites, the licence holders and the caravanners themselves are informed that they are expected to comply with the Model Byelaws published by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Frequent complaints and difficulties arise, and will probably continue to do so. Every effort is made to supervise all mobile dwellings within the Urban Area, whether on licensed sites or not.

FACTORIES' ACTS, 1937 -61

85 factories of various sizes and types exist in the area. These include factories engaged in light and heavy engineering, radio and television repairs, motor car components, woodwork, and building sites. They are classified as follows :-

No. of factories to which Sections 2,3,4,5,6,and 7 of the Act apply	- 85
No. of factories to which Section 7 only applies	- 3
No. of Factory Inspections made during the year	- 155

Five notices were served upon owners or persons responsible during the year directing attention to infringements of the Acts or Regulations :-

Pointing out the necessity for adequate equipment in cloakrooms used by food handlers	- 2
Requiring proper cleansing of walls and windows	- 1
Requiring redecoration of internal walls	- 2

Thirty eight persons, mainly old-age pensioners, and women, are employed as Out-Workers under the Act, usually working in their own homes. Their work consists of minor alterations to clothing, or the trimming and dressing of moulded rubber articles.

Rodent and Pest Control

The work involved in the destruction of rats and mice, and the eradication of insect pests generally continued unceasingly during the year. The figures given below show a summary of the work done, together with the number of visits made to various premises and places frequented by these pests.

	<u>Inspected</u>	<u>Treated</u>	<u>Visits made</u>
Dwelling houses	570	329	1128
Business premises	35	25	95
Rivers, brooks, culverts	59	44	111
Farms and Agricultural holdings	27	2	31

In May and November, the bi-annual treatments of sewers throughout the area took place with the co-operation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Results obtained compare favourably with those of past years.

Eight dwelling houses were disinfested of vermin, a service performed by the Department for which in the case of private houses a small charge is made to cover the expense incurred. The principal reason for disinfestation was bugs, although ants, cockroaches, and wood boring beetles were also dealt with.

Again, a large number of complaints were received concerning rats. Invariably the residents of the neighbourhood where rats are reported contribute to, and even encourage, the presence of rats to a large degree by the dumping of refuse and rubbish on any waste ground that may be available. In this area, where the male working population is largely dependant on coal mining, it is surely sufficient to have the countryside spoiled by huge mounds of colliery waste without residents having to make their own miniature tips of waste and unwanted material upon which foodstuff is always to be found, thus encouraging rats to breed. The rodent population would be greatly reduced if the following common sense rules were observed :-

- (a) - All waste foodstuffs should be properly and effectively destroyed.
- (b) - Garden sheds, hen houses etc. should always be constructed on piers, above ground level. Stacks of stored timber etc. should be rummaged over and disturbed periodically so as to make it uncomfortable for any rats which may be sheltering there.
- (c) - In effecting house alterations, advice should be sought in laying or connecting drains and installing kitchen sinks, wash-hand basins etc.
- (d) - On all occasions when rats are even suspected, the matter should be reported immediately to the Public Health Department.

GENERAL HYGIENE

Improvements to general hygiene and amenity by the provision of cesspools at Wimbourne Terrace, Gelligaer, and at Cwmyrallt were carried out by the Council during the year. The first is an isolated terrace of houses at the top of the mountain at Gelligaer, while at Cwmyrallt a number of individual isolated cottages exist.

During 1963, The Council required all householders to store their refuse in proper dustbins. This has brought about improvement, both in hygiene, and appearance of streets and rear lanes, while the task of the Refuse Collector has been made safer and more pleasant.

Yours faithfully,

T. P. THOMAS

Senior Public Health Inspector

